

Good News from Alamance, Guilford, Caswell and Nash.

The Raleigh Sentinel has advised from Alamance, Guilford, Caswell and Nash counties, relative to the elections held on last Saturday. The Conservative ticket has been triumphant throughout.

In the Senatorial District of Alamance and Guilford Captain J. A. Graham, Conservative, has been elected over Maj. Wm. A. Smith, Radical, by a majority of 245.

In Caswell, Col. Livingston Brown, Conservative, was elected to the Senate, and Col. E. R. Withers and M. Paylor, both Conservatives, to the House. The Radicals had no regular ticket in this county.

In Alamance Col. J. C. McAllister, Conservative, was elected over Stephen White, Radical, by a majority of 184.

The returns from Nash county are not complete, but two precincts give a Conservative gain of 100 over Manning's majority. The Conservative ticket is probably elected by 250 majority.

It will be remembered that the seats of Wm. A. Smith, in the Senate, from Alamance and Guilford, Wilson Cary, colored, Senate, from Caswell, J. D. Cooke and T. J. Foster, House, from Caswell, and Stephen White, House, from Alamance, all Radicals, were declared vacant by the Legislature and a new election ordered for last Saturday, 24th inst.

In Nash, the election was for a member of the House, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. W. Woodward, Conservative. The result gives the Conservatives thirty-six Senators, against fifteen for the Radicals.

Governor Holden.
We have thought that with the impeachment of Governor Holden by the House of Representatives our obligation as public journalists had been fully performed, so far as it required of us to demand it.

It was the duty of every editor in the State who believed the Governor had violated the laws he had sworn to uphold and execute, to endeavor to bring him to trial. No personal considerations could possibly interfere to relieve them of this duty to the people of the State. It would have been as wrong to have attempted to hide his offence from personal or political partiality, as to have a lead for punishment through personal or political prejudice.

Convinced that Governor Holden had willfully and ruthlessly violated his solemn obligations, had deprived citizens of their rights and personal liberties illegally and violently, merely to advance his personal and political ends, we have labored strenuously to bring about the impeachment. This being accomplished we were willing to leave the result with the State upon evidence to be submitted before that body. We desired and asked for a fair and impartial trial; we want him to have the benefit of the best and without regard to their political opinions; we demand only that the law shall be vindicated without reference to the accused.

We had supposed, then, that Governor Holden would have had the good sense if not the disposition, to remain silent. He can not afford to engage party feelings. His conduct is closely watched, and but little dissimulation is exhibited, even at the North, to trust his recent professions made under the most solemn circumstances. We have been disposed to remain silent in regard to all these matters, fully appreciating the awkward situation of the Governor. But if he will throw down the gauntlet he must expect his challenge to be accepted.

We published yesterday the report of a conversation between Governor Holden and a correspondent of the New York Herald, in which, among other things, that official is reported as having said: "Even those people who are politically opposed to me—say, who hate me politically—will do me the justice to say that 'I am sincere in all I do'; 'that what I have done has been from an honest conviction of right, truth and justice.' We hope, in view of recent events, that Governor Holden believed what he said, but how a man can be so entirely mistaken as to patent facts as are a loss to know. We are satisfied that there is not one man in each thousand opposed to him politically in North Carolina who believes anything of the kind. They do not believe he was sincere in all that he did, or that he has always acted from an honest conviction of right, truth and justice. They cannot believe that Alamance and Caswell were in a state of insurrection, for it was false, and Governor Holden knew it; they do not believe he had the right to seize, imprison and punish indiscriminately the citizens of these counties, or that he had the right to arrest a single one of them without proper warrant, or that he was either sincere or honest in doing so. The people of North Carolina know that there could have been no necessity, much less authority, for the arrest and confinement of J. N. KERR, SAMUEL P. HILL, JESSE C. GRIFITH, and the dozens of others of peaceful citizens, against whom there was not the least shadow of evidence, or that he was sincere or honest in having it done.

Humanity as much outraged as were the laws of the State, in the employment of Kirk, a notorious desperado from Tennessee, and two other desperadoes from the same State, to recruit, arm and equip a large body of men of the most reckless, desperate, ruffianly and lawless character, and he is legally and morally bound for the outrages which they committed. No one believes that Governor Holden was sincere or honest in this.

If, therefore, Governor Holden be in earnest in his protestations to this correspondent, and not talking merely for the "public eye," he is most wonderfully blind to the heinousness of his offences and their effect upon the public. If his intentions were really good they were of the

same material with which the post says he is paved.

But we cannot believe he was ignorant of the criminality of his conduct. His object was to carry the election at any and all odds. He regarded no sacrifice too great, no action too violent or lawless, no means too outrageous to accomplish his purposes. He staked all, his oath, his official integrity, the peace of the State, the liberty of the citizen, upon the die, and lost. He will find that he cannot now retrieve his fallen fortunes by any protestations of innocence, or by the braggart threats of his party friends. It will be more to the purpose to prepare for his trial as other criminals have done. Let him make good his innocence before the High Court of Impeachment, rather than proclaim it through the columns of the New York Herald.

Impeachment.

The party friends of Governor Holden, with more zeal than discretion, are attempting to impress upon the minds of the Northern people, with some apparent success, that the Governor has been impeached from party malice, and that upon the same grounds he has been removed from office pending the trial. We expect to see more than one article appearing in Northern papers, many of them doubtless paid for, appealing to the vengeance of the Northern masses and the fears of the Southern people, in regard to the trial of Governor Holden.

So far as the impeachment of this official being a party measure, his successor, in case of conviction, and the present ex-officio Governor of the State is certainly as objectionable, politically, to the Conservatives of North Carolina, as Governor Holden can possibly be. Governor Caldwell, as a mere party man, has been even more vindictive and proscriptive than Governor Holden. He has been acting, too, under better influences, socially and publicly. Certainly the most bitter denunciations of Southern people and the Southern cause which we ever heard, came from his lips while a member of the Convention of 1865. We shall never forget what injustice he did the memory of as noble a son as ever died for his country, in order to make a point against the Conscrip Act, and to obtain the plaudits of the equaled spectators who gloried in the shame of Southern people.

We shall not forget his selfish and extraordinary efforts to prevent the removal of the disabilities of his neighbors, even before the echo of his protestations of kindness and good-will, in accepting a handsome present from the members of the last Senate, in reply to a distinguished Conservative Senator, had died away. Governor Caldwell has never done anything to recommend him to the Conservative people of North Carolina, and they would hardly claim any party advantage in removing Holden, and promoting him. If we were not satisfied that Holden deserved punishment—may, if there was not even a higher and better motive than the mere punishment of the criminal, we should hesitate before we advised anything which would result to the political advancement of Governor Caldwell.

In regard to the suspension of Governor Holden from office during his trial, it is in accordance with the provisions of the infamous Constitution which the Radicals forced upon our people, and in obedience to their legislation thereunder. If this is an unusual and harsh provision the Conservatives at least are not responsible therefor. It is a matter of minor importance, either in a personal or political point of view. Governors Holden and Caldwell were elected by the same voters upon the same ticket, and both are Radicals of the most orthodox and advanced views, and there will be as much satisfaction at the political retirement of one as the other. Both have rendered themselves very obnoxious to that portion of the people of North Carolina who formerly held them in very high estimation.

We have been favored with a copy of the Report of the Proceedings in the Johns Corpus Cases on the Petitions of John Kerr and others from the county of Caswell, and of Adolphus G. Moore and others, from the county of Alamance, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina at Chambers, prepared by Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE. The volume also contains a report of the proceedings upon the same petitions before the District Judge of the United States for the District of North Carolina, at Salisbury and at Raleigh, as well as the report in the case of Borgen before Judge Bond. The whole forms a volume of much value to the professional man and of great historical interest to the general reader. The principles of personal liberty which these cases involve should be dear to every freeman. We trust that this report will find its way into every hamlet in the land.

This work is issued by Messrs. Nichols & Gorman, Raleigh, and sold for 75 cents.

CHRISTMAS, 1864.—In the general enjoyment of Christmas, we all forgot that the Day was the sixth anniversary of the first bombardment of Fort Fisher. Christmas Day, 1864, was a terrible one for those who were left in Wilmington at the time. Every available man had been hurried to the forts, and there were scarcely enough male civilians—and old men at that—left to guard the stores and the prisoners. These latter were committed to the care of a volunteer company of boys, from 10 to 15 years old, who nobly fulfilled the trust assigned them. The day after Christmas, 1864, was a glad one, for the news came then that our boys, although outnumbered 10 to 1, had beaten back the foreigners and negroes of whom the patriotic Union army was composed.

BURNING OF THE STEAMSHIP FAIRBANKS.—PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.—Captain Salyer, of the steamer Louisa Moore, from Newbern, at New York on the 27th, reports that the steamship Fairbanks, Howes, from Wilmington, N. C., for New York, with cotton and turpentine, was forced, on the 19th instant, to put into Hatteras Inlet for harbor, it blowing a gale from the north. Everything appeared safe and sound at one

o'clock, when the first mate, three seamen, and the other went ashore. At half-past three o'clock, seeing smoke coming from under the pilot house, they immediately put off for the steamer and found everything blazing in the hold.

The captain and all hands did their utmost to quell the fire, but it gained on them so fast that they barely had time to get some of their effects together, and in a short time there was no vestige of the steamer. It would seem as if she was completely destroyed. The captain and crew left in a schooner for New York. How the fire commenced is unknown, as the first indication was the smoke from under the pilot house.

THE FASHIONS.—The stylish slipper for gentlemen is made of fine black cloth, with a light embroidery in gold.

Very few flowers are being worn in bouquets, but they are largely used for trimming ball dresses of light material.

The very latest idea of ultra-fashionable ladies is to have their boots and shoes padded at the instep, so as to give the foot, at that point, a high and graceful curve.

"King William" overcoat have been introduced in New York and in London. They have a deep circular cape and a sailor collar.

Flat gold opera chains are one of the latest holiday novelties produced by jewelers. Pretty, but rather expensive.

Astrakhan jackets or saques are no longer in fashion. For jackets seeklins is the mode, with muffs to match.

Young ladies, this season, evidently entertain the idea of economy in matter of evening dresses, as one can readily observe. Grandiose muslin and tulle have superseded satin, silk and tulle.

Jewelry says that crucifix gold ornaments are more popular this season than ever. For gentlemen's studs nothing else is allowed, except for full dress, when diamond studs may be worn.

German lace caps are worn in the morning by young married ladies. They are jaunty, stylish, and generally becoming.

CAPITOL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The following gentlemen are hereby announced as the Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association for the year 1871. There is one name yet to be added, however, to make up the Committee in full:

Farmers.—Col. John D. Taylor, Brunswick; Capt. James R. Thigpen, Edgewood; Major C. W. McClammy, New Hanover; Dr. B. F. Arrington, Wayne.

Merchants.—Geo. W. Williams, Esq., Wilmington; Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, do.; F. W. Kerchner, Esq., do.

Mechanics.—L. A. Hart, Esq., Wilmington; John Colville, Esq., do.; Capt. John F. Divine, do.

The General Secretary is to be elected by the Executive Committee, and is, ex-officio, a member of the Committee. The members of the old Committee, though relieved from further active duty, are respectfully and earnestly requested to meet occasionally with the new Committee, and aid by their counsel.

S. L. FREMONT,
President.

We desire to call attention to a most mischievous circular signed by the negro representatives in the General Assembly, and prepared for them doubtless by the Governor or some of his friends. Some of the signers have sufficient intelligence to understand many of the falsehoods and much of the harm contained in this circular. The poor, ignorant negroes to whom it is addressed do not and cannot appreciate either, but will be led blindly, willingly into trouble by the craven hearted whites who suggested and wrote the circular.

Appeals to the prejudices and fears of the negroes have been most successful in the past. Ordinary efforts only are now necessary to arouse them. Now it requires unusual exertions and most outrageous falsehoods to accomplish this object. We suspect that in this case Governor Holden will meet with little success in inciting the negroes to violence and lawlessness as he evidently desires, and with even poorer success in working upon the fears of the whites. We again advise him not to rely upon these outside efforts to work his acquittal, but to go vigorously to work to prepare for his defense in the old-fashioned way, as thousands of other criminals have done before. We are satisfied that evidence of his innocence before the Court of Impeachment will do more in his behalf than all the bluster of Radical papers, or protestations to newspaper correspondents, or the prayers and fastings of ignorant and prejudiced partisans.

JANUARY 1ST, 1871.—The old year has quietly gone away, and has laid itself to rest among the buried numbers of the past, and the New Year is this day born unto us. There are many who saw the last New Year's morn that will not see this and among them we can all rank friends or relatives. Who have been left should thank God that it is still our privilege to greet the New Year, coming, as it does, on the Sabbath Day, the holiest of the seven sisters of the week. It may be our last year upon earth and next New Year's our friends, between the smile and the tear, may say of us "Poor fellow: he was with us last New Year." Who knows? God's ways are mysterious and past finding out.

Who of us but will this day look back upon the past year and find there many actions that are repented of and many things that we think would be undone could we but live that year again. We can and we will live that year again, should God spare us through it. This year is the child of that which is past and, in many things, 1870 will be reproduced in 1871. Therefore, as we this year, in a measure, live again through that which is gone aside, let us be careful that the evils of 1870 are not born anew with the good of 1871. Let the past be baptized in the present and the future will bring us the crown without the cross.

But here, in writing, as it is in the

there is but little time to moralize. We are in the crowd and we must move with it. In the mad chase into the future the dead past is, alas! too often left to bury its own dead. Is it any wonder then that the specters should sometimes arise to haunt us or that, when our hand is often put forward to grasp the fruit before us, a shade from the past should fall upon it and change it, in a moment, to Dead Sea ash?

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Commissioners, of County of New Hanover met last night, but the session was principally devoted to auditing accounts. The only item of interest otherwise transacted was the following order of the Board:

Alfred L. Price makes complaint to the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover County, that the County Treasurer, at their office, for being collected by the Township Trustees of Wilmington is illegal and oppressive, and asks that the Board should order the collection of what relief they may find in their power to the tax payers of said Township.

It is thereupon Ordered that the Board of Trustees of Wilmington Township be notified by the Clerk of this Board, that they appear before the County Commissioners, at their office, on Tuesday next, January 31, 1871, at 10 o'clock, P. M., and that the Constable of the Township should then and there collect the taxes due said L. Price by the action of the Board, and that A. L. Price be also notified to appear at the same time.

Address to the Colored People of North Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, DEC. 19, 1870.

To the colored people throughout the State:

The undersigned Representatives send greetings to you, and express their sympathy for you in the recovery of your rights. We are glad to hear that you are recovering your rights, and we are glad to hear that you are recovering your rights.

Know, then, that since the time that Haman conspired to destroy all the Jews who dwell in the Persian Dominions, because he hated Mordecai, no wickedness hath been devised that will bear any comparison with some of the wickednesses of the present General Assembly. Indeed there is some analogy between our case and that of the Jews at that time. In Gov. Holden we have the despised Mordecai. His enemy stands forth as a cruel and unrelenting persecutor. He is the enemy of the colored people, especially the colored people, are the great body of victims appointed for the slaughter, and we as Representatives, occupying the place of power, as did Esther, feel it to be our duty to warn you of the impending danger, and to urge you to such action as may lead to avert, if possible, the threatened evil.

The only offence of Gov. Holden and that which has brought down the wrath of the dominant party upon him is that he thwarted the designs of a band of scoundrels who sought to subvert this State in the blood of the poor people on the night before the last election on account of their political sentiments, and to prevent them from voting. Because he thwarted the designs of this band of scoundrels, he is now being persecuted by the law. He is being persecuted by the law, and he is being persecuted by the law.

After impeachment his enemies will not be satisfied until he is hanged, unless he happily turns his own gallows should overtake him. When Gov. Holden is disposed of, the colored people will be the victims, for the blood of one man will not satisfy their thirst. They are mad because the Reconstruction measures have triumphed, and we are permitted to regard you in the only way. They are mad because we refuse to bow the knee to them.

Like Haman, who, after speaking of his riches, the multitude of his children, and his preference both by the King and Queen, yet declared he would do nothing so long as Mordecai sat at the King's table, so with our enemies. It is no wonder that they have got control of the General Assembly, by deception, fraud and intimidation, so long as the friend of the poor and the protector of the colored people occupies the chair of State, and you have the right to go to the polls unmolested. They have therefore commenced a system of disfranchisement, by amending the charters of towns, by allowing but one day for voting, by allowing voters to be challenged at the polls, and by requiring each to vote in the township in which he resides. They have thereby already disfranchised thousands. But progress in this way is too slow for their purpose. They therefore propose to call a convention. Having repealed the militia law, they propose to let loose their murderous band upon us, and thus secure a majority of the delegates to this Convention. When this is done our liberties are at an end.

To avert the impending evil we see no power in the arm of flesh. We feel that we have too long neglected to seek aid at that source that never fails. The laws of righteous retribution have not been repealed, but are as force as the statutes of the Almighty. Justice will not sleep forever. If we call upon God he will hear and answer us.

We therefore propose a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State. Let us ask God to lay his hand upon the Governor, triumphantly through this ordeal, and to avert the evils that are hanging over us.

LET FRIDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY, be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State. Let us ask God to lay his hand upon the Governor, triumphantly through this ordeal, and to avert the evils that are hanging over us.

Very respectfully,
Geo. L. MASON,
Rep. from New Hanover county.
EDWARD R. DUDLEY,
Rep. from Craven county.

ROBT. FLETCHER,
Rep. from Richmond county.

GEORGE B. WILLIS,
Rep. from Johnston county.

STEWART ELLIS N,
Rep. from Wake county.

R. FALKNER,
Rep. from Warren county.

W. H. MARY,
Rep. from Granville county.

ATVOTUS ROBBINS,
Rep. from Bertie county.

WM. D. NEWCOM,
Rep. from Hertford county.

B. H. JONES,
Rep. from Northampton county.

WILLIS DUNN,
Rep. from Edgecombe county.

JOHN BRYANT,
Rep. from Halifax county.

W. W. MONROE,
Rep. from Wake county.

CHARLES SMITH,
Rep. from Halifax county.

J. R. PAGE,
Rep. from Chowan county.

R. M. JOHNSON,
Rep. from Edgecombe county.

CLIMBING INSIDE PARIS.

A Census of Bored, Male and Female, Relative to the Government, as Sustaining as Victims, Unanimity among all Classes in Support of the Government, Arrangements for a Battle.

Cor. of the New York Tribune.

PARIS, (7th day of Bickade) Nov. 27.

Among the many notable peculiarities of this siege there were—4217 that are to be kept for milk, and 1720 to go to the slaughter. Nor has ox beef quite disappeared. Dogs, cats and rats (there is a shop for the sale of this small game in the street next mine) help a little. Tabbits at \$2 to \$4; hens \$5 to \$6; geese \$8 to \$10. As are fancy prices, but also help the coffee a little. Bread—the essential—rich, chocolate, wine, are at old prices; sugar a trifle, and said of somewhat higher than last year this time. We can hold out until next March, but without the hardship, till mid January cheerfully if an occasional victory over the enemy, about us here or in the provinces, keeps us in heart; till February gloriously, if we feel assured of saving our life by that time.

The recovery of Orleans was accomplished in a month's campaigning. Continued but few news from the departments since then keep our spirits. We no longer feel alone, as deserted of France, as would during that dreary winter of November 11. The thousands (yes, thousands) of private photographic telegrams from all parts of the country brought in by pigeon post, have done more, perhaps, to lift up our spirits than the official reports from Tours.

It was a mistake on the part of this government not to publish immediately on the rupture of negotiations a simple statement of what its condition of revolution really was, not to much for the sake of getting it before the foreign world as soon as Bismarck's cunning misrepresentations, as for letting Parisians—much more interested and more important to know the truth is a matter of deeply concerning them. It would have saved a great deal of discussion, the tendency of which was to weaken the authority of government, to distract attention from the main business of defence, the renovation of the patrie is like. But Bismarck himself put it in writing more than a month ago, in the form of a circular of November 8th, reached government, (in the Prussian-French paper of Versailles), on the 21st, and was placed in the Journal Officiel, of the 22d. Certainly no friend of our cause has written more for us, since Bismarck's first interview with Bismarck at Ferrières. I don't recall any French document, speech or article that has had a finer truth effect on our people than this Prussian State paper.

If his special object had been to arouse our people to more vigorous action, he would not have done better. I doubt even if a sterner tone—more brutally—would have helped it. But, however, he has kindly aided since. His treatment of Bismarck and the Emperor of the 5th and the affair of the 18th of October has been more serious.

On such matters there can be no difference of opinion, or of feeling, except in degree of intensity. Bismarck lost his cunning, or has his shrewdness converted, that he has now so on attacking and strengthening us. Why tell France, more than two months ago, that "the authority represented by this minister" would be overthrown by the people if Paris were not taken in a few days (quelles jours—70 of them so far)? Bismarck has done this, but why say so? The utterance of the prophecy was an appeal to the vanity, pride and good sense of the Parisians to prevent its fulfillment; had he held his peace, the manifestation of the 5th and the affair of the 18th of October would have been more serious.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28.—A friend asked me to ham and cabbage a fortnight ago. An invitation to dinner in these times is more than a compliment. Louis Blanc has let notice be given that he is collecting money for making good the damage of the siege. C. Blanc has been appointed to the Beaux Arts, an office he held under the Republic of 1848, and which has never been so well filled since. I am keeping for you clean copies, as fast as they are published, of the *Papiers Parisiens*. The last two numbers are mainly filled with telegrams from the Pope, Eugenie, ministers, generals, &c., between the opening of the campaign and the 4th of September. Even after what you already know of the head-on attack, which the war was entered on, of the incapacity with which it was conducted up to Sedan, and of the lying that clothed all as with a garment, these telegrams will surprise you. A gentleman engaged in the business of collecting money for the relief of the army, has collected 15,000 edibles; 25,000 of traffic in vehicles is given up. This is, of course, exclusive of the cavalry and artillery animals. There is a great movement of troops to-day. Ducrot is to make a great attempt to break with 120,000 men, if the report is right. I am most afraid of the want of discipline of our troops—more fighting courage they don't lack.

MADAME JUMEL, known as the widow of Aaron Burr, died in 1865, in New York, leaving property which is to-day worth about \$1,000,000. This property, since that time, has been in the possession of one Nelson Chase, a New York lawyer, by virtue of the fact that he had married an adopted daughter of Madame Jumel's, and that through his wife's children, and by a series of purchases from a family named Jones (nephews) and nieces of Madame Jumel) of their claims upon the estate, he had become the only legitimate heir of the money left by the old lady. But now appears one George W. Bowen, an elderly gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, 67 years, a retired merchant, in comfortable circumstances, who brings suit to recover \$100,000 worth of land belonging to the Jumel estate, situated in the village of Saratoga, in New York. Bowen's claim to this property is real and good. He pretends to be the illegitimate son of Betsy or Eliza Bowen, who was born in Providence, and who, after his birth in that town, deserted him and went to New York, where she married the Frenchman Stephen Jumel, who had a large fortune. Bowen claims that he is the illegitimate child of his mother's property if there be no legitimate issue. Madame Jumel Burr left no legitimate children. This law has only recently come to Bowen's knowledge, and he claims to have purchased from a family named Jones (nephews) and nieces of Madame Jumel) of their claims upon the estate, he had become the only legitimate heir of the money left by the old lady. But now appears one George W. Bowen, an elderly gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, 67 years, a retired merchant, in comfortable circumstances, who brings suit to recover \$100,000 worth of land belonging to the Jumel estate, situated in the village of Saratoga, in New York. Bowen's claim to this property is real and good. 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